



School of Tropical Medicine

of the

University of Puerto Rico

under the auspices of

Columbia University

ANNOUNCEMENT

1936-1937

ELEVENTH SESSION

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

PUBLISHED BY THE

UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

AND

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



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WEST VIEW OF THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO



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THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

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SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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RAFAEL BERNABE, M.D.	<i>Ophthalmology</i>

¹On leave 1936-1937.

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JENARO SUÁREZ, M.D.	<i>Medicine</i>

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

The School of Tropical Medicine was created by act of the Puerto Rico Legislative Assembly, June 23, 1924, through a joint resolution which transferred to the School all the properties of the former Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The same resolution carried a provision for the construction of an adequate building for laboratories, library, and offices.

The building was completed in May, 1926, at a cost, including equipment, of approximately \$167,000. A special structure has been built for the accommodation and breeding of experimental animals, besides an extension of the two wings of the School building which has cost approximately \$121,200. The total cost of the present building, including equipment, is thus valued in the sum of \$288,200. Exercises celebrating the formal opening were held on September 22, 1926, and the first session began on October 1, 1926.

The School of Tropical Medicine has a Special Board of Trustees, as provided by an act of the Legislative Assembly approved by Governor Towner, July 21, 1925, consisting of five members, of whom three are chosen by the Trustees of the University of Puerto Rico from its own members and two nominated by Columbia University.

A plan of coöperation between the University of Puerto Rico and Columbia University for the operation of the School was worked out in conferences between representatives of the two universities in 1925, and put in operation in 1926. According to this agreement the authority to determine the educational policy of the School and to make nominations to its Faculty was delegated to Columbia University, subject to the approval of the Special Board of Trustees. In other respects the School is operated as a semi-autonomous unit of the University of Puerto Rico.

FINANCES

The cost of maintenance is shared by the University of Puerto Rico and Columbia University. For 1936-1937 the University of Puerto Rico has appropriated the sum of \$71,000. Columbia University has appropriated for 1936-1937 the sum of \$26,100 to be expended in salaries of five continental members of the teaching staff, including the Director, and traveling expenses of four visiting professors. The cost of maintenance of the University Hospital of the School of Tropical Medicine is provided by the Insular Government and for 1936-1937, together with hospital revenue, will amount to around \$58,000.

Tuition fees constitute a special fund available for equipment and technical assistance.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION

The primary aim of the School of Tropical Medicine is to give opportunity to study in a tropical environment the cause and prevention of that large ill-defined group of disorders known as tropical diseases, and at the same time to observe the influence of tropical conditions on diseases in general.

This is the first school of its kind to be established in the Americas, though the need has long been recognized and partially met through the organization of departments of tropical medicine in several of the leading medical schools of North and South America.

To the founders of the School, Puerto Rico seemed to offer special advantages as the site of such an institution. Being a part of the United States, the Island has unusually close cultural and commercial relations with other parts of the country and with Canada. The distance to New York is only 1,380 miles and less than four days by steamer. On the other hand, ties of race and language bind Puerto Rico to the peoples of Central and South America, and thus make the Island a logical meeting place for English-, Spanish-, and Portuguese-speaking students and investigators.

The climate, though tropical, is so tempered by the prevailing sea winds as to make it possible to pursue scientific investigations throughout the year, even in the warm coastal zone. The high mountainous interior, quickly reached by automobile, makes an invigorating change easily obtainable at any season.

Puerto Rico has a strongly centralized health department which, by means of an excellent road system comprising some 1,600 kilometers of pikes of asphalt and macadam, maintains a close contact with every section of the Island and its 1,700,000 people. The relations between the School of Tropical Medicine and the Insular Department of Health make possible coöperative studies that would be difficult in a less well-developed section of the tropics. In Puerto Rico there are no municipal or district departments of health, this service being everywhere a function of the Insular Government.

The density of population, over four hundred per square mile, and certain unfavorable economic factors, which influence markedly living conditions of the masses, accentuate the medical problems of the Island. Even the remarkable agricultural development in recent years has brought with it a tendency toward an increase of some of the more serious tropical diseases.

Certain tropical infections, notably malaria and uncinariasis, are very widely distributed, whereas others, such as schistosomiasis and yaws, are found only in particular localities. Beri-beri, sprue, and pellagra are present. Fungus infections of the skin are frequent. Nutritional disorders, intestinal infestations, tuberculosis, and syphilis constitute serious public health problems.

BUILDING

A three-story building, with frontage of 114 feet and depth of 120 feet, containing administrative offices, library, assembly room, and laboratories, was completed in May, 1926. Two additional wings were added in 1934. The building is conveniently situated on the main boulevard connecting the old with the new city. It stands on one side of the small park which surrounds the new Capitol, while the rear of the building overlooks the sea, less than three hundred feet away. The University Hospital, referred to in a subsequent paragraph, gives additional space and facilities for instruction and research.

LABORATORIES

The School has well-equipped laboratories of bacteriology, chemistry, mycology, pathology, and parasitology. Quarters for animals are provided in a one-story structure at the side of the main building.

The Plague-prevention Laboratory of the Department of Health is available for instruction in that subject and the Insular Leper Hospital contains laboratories for routine examinations and research. For the field work, temporary laboratories are provided.

LIBRARY

The library occupies two large, well-lighted rooms on the second floor of the School building. Some 213 journals concerning the various branches of tropical medicine and related fields are received in addition to a number of public health reports, society proceedings, and institutional publications.

Complete sets of many of the more important journals have been obtained, and other sets are being completed as rapidly as possible. The library contains 1,061 medical textbooks and 2,553 bound volumes of journals, indexed and ready for use.

THE PUERTO RICO JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

The Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine is the official publication of the School of Tropical Medicine and of the Insular Department of Health. It is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December in Spanish and English, and to a large extent serves as a record of the activities of the School in experimental and research work in tropical medicine, as well as devoting space to the study of public health problems. Each number comprises an average of 120 pages.

CLINICAL FACILITIES

The University Hospital contains 50 beds and an out-patient department, and is operated by the School as its chief teaching and research clinic. The Hospital was opened in the fall of 1929.

Clinical instruction is given also in the following hospitals:

1. Presbyterian Hospital, 80 beds, ten minutes distant.
2. Quarantine Hospital for Transmissible Diseases, 40 beds, five minutes distant.
3. Leper Hospital, 50 beds, thirty minutes distant.

The San Juan Municipal Hospital, 150 beds, and the Insular Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Río Piedras, 200 beds, are also available for teaching, and two private institutions, Clínica Díaz García and Hospital de la Sociedad Española de Auxilio Mutuo (Spanish Hospital) have offered to coöperate in supplying clinical and pathological material. These four hospitals are ten to thirty minutes distant by automobile from the School.

The authorities of several hospitals in other towns of the Island have indicated a willingness to coöperate in providing cases for special study.

FIELD WORK

Field work may be carried on in any part of the Island at any time with the assured coöperation of the Department of Health. During the session of 1936-1937 classes will spend periods of one to two weeks in one of the districts (thirty minutes from San Juan) in which campaigns against uncinariasis are being carried on, and a similar period in another district (an hour and a half from San Juan) where a demonstration of malaria-prevention measures has been in progress for some years. In both districts the work is being carried on in coöperation with the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, whose health officers, like those of the Department of Health, serve as instructors.

Several large sugar centrals, which have their own hospitals and clinics, have offered coöperation in carrying out field studies on infestations prevalent in the sugar-cane districts.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The courses offered are planned primarily for graduates in medicine, who wish special training in tropical medicine and hygiene. The degree of Doctor of Medicine from an approved medical school, or satisfactory evidence of adequate preparation for the course which the applicant desires, will be required in each case.

Women are admitted on the same terms as men.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS LIMITED

Applicants for laboratory work will not be admitted beyond the capacity of the laboratories, several of which will accommodate not more than five workers.

The field instruction will also be given to small groups.

RESEARCH

Qualified investigators, wishing either to pursue independent research or to collaborate with the local staff on problems of mutual interest, will be welcomed. Since the laboratory space is limited, arrangements should be made well in advance. Special attention will be given to workers representing teaching or research institutions. Materials needed by research workers will be supplied, as far as may be practicable, by the School.

CREDITS AND CERTIFICATES

A certified statement of the satisfactory completion of a course or courses will be issued on request.

Credits for courses in the School will be given toward higher degrees by the University of Puerto Rico upon the approval of the department in which the candidate is registered. Candidates for such degrees should solicit information in advance of registration, since the question of credits must be taken up in each case individually.

Credits for courses in the School will be accepted by Columbia University toward higher degrees (Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy) provided the candidate has

had at least one year's residence as a graduate student in Columbia University or, in special cases, provided the candidate presents evidence of previous training acceptable to the Dean of the Graduate Faculties of Columbia University. In each case the approval of the department in which the candidate wishes to register must be obtained. A prospective candidate for a higher degree in Columbia University, who wishes to do work in the School of Tropical Medicine, should obtain a personal interview with the Director of the School in San Juan or with the head of the department in which he wishes to register in Columbia University. A certified transcript in every case together with two letters of recommendation from previous instructors will be required.

Graduates in medicine may obtain a certificate in tropical medicine by at least one year's work in residence, involving the completion of an approved course of study, representing a minimum of thirty points, ten of which must include research work in the preparation of a thesis. A special examination, in addition to the usual course examinations, will be required for the certificate.

FEES

Registration (for all students)	\$5.00
Tuition per point	10.00
Examination for certificate	10.00

The minimum charge for tuition will be \$20, exclusive of the registration fee.

A special fee, the amount varying with the character of work and the time, will be charged for the use of laboratories. Exception may be made in the case of institutions coöperating in researches of special interest to the School of Tropical Medicine.

A deposit for breakage, damage, or loss will be required of students entrusted with expensive apparatus.

All fees are payable in advance, and no certificate of attendance will be issued until all indebtedness to the School has been liquidated.

The registration and examination fees are not subject to rebate. Upon written notice of withdrawal from the School before the completion of a course, a student may obtain a pro rata return of the tuition fee.

MICROSCOPES

The School has a limited number of microscopes for the use of its staff and investigators together with a few that may be rented at the rate of \$5.00 per term to students taking regular courses. Students are advised, however, to bring their own microscopes and accessory equipment, such as mechanical stages, since the School cannot guarantee to supply them.

LIVING EXPENSES

In the matter of living expenses San Juan is comparable to cities of the eastern part of the United States of similar size and importance.

Board and lodging in private homes or boarding houses may be had for from \$20 to \$30 a week. In the best hotels the rates are proportionately higher.

Students or investigators bringing their families will probably find it more economical, as well as more comfortable, to rent a house or an apartment if they intend to remain longer than three months. Servants, many of whom speak English, are obtainable at from \$15 to \$20 a month.

Students from Latin America who prefer the native Spanish cooking will naturally find a wider choice of hotels and boarding houses with the possibility of lower rates, than the continental American who, as a general rule, prefers food and quarters similar to those to which he is accustomed in the United States. But accommodations may be found to suit both the purse and taste of all who are not too exacting.

On excursions into the country arranged by the School, students will be expected to pay the pro rata cost of transportation, food, lodging, and service, and to supply themselves with any necessary camping equipment. For various reasons, including climatic conditions and the excellent road system, the cost of such trips is considerably less than in most parts of the United States.

COURSES OF STUDY

During the session of 1936-1937 courses will be offered in various subjects as indicated in the outline which follows. None of the courses extend over more than one term, and in some cases the work is covered by intensive study through a shorter period. The intensive method is followed, especially in the field work.

Students may either devote their entire time to one subject, occupying themselves in research in addition to the regular courses, or they may elect a program of study including several different subjects. Recognizing the fact that individual interests and needs vary widely, it will be the policy of the School to allow as much freedom as possible in the choice of studies. However, adequate preparation will be insisted upon in the case of each course, and a correlation of the studies undertaken will be strongly advised.

Physicians or other qualified persons wishing to devote only a part of their time to study may register for single courses.

Lectures in subjects of general interest will be open to all students as well as to the local physicians.

From time to time a series of courses planned particularly for busy physicians and health officers who can take only a few weeks from their work will be offered. Such courses will be given as far as possible at times most convenient for those who are interested, and at a season of the year when regular term courses are not in progress. Special announcement of these courses will be issued several months in advance.

LANGUAGE

In conformity with the bilingual character of the Island, both English and Spanish are used in teaching. Prospective students who speak only the one or the other language are therefore advised to include language study in their program. A knowledge of Spanish is of great practical value, especially in the clinical and field work.

Courses in both English and Spanish are offered in the respective departments of the University at Río Piedras, a suburb of San Juan, twenty-five minutes by bus from the School of Tropical Medicine.

STEAMSHIP LINES

There are two steamship lines giving a regular passenger service between New York and San Juan: the Puerto Rico Line, with fast steamers leaving New York every Thursday and arriving at San Juan early the following Monday morning; also cabin steamers leaving New York every Saturday, arriving at San Juan Thursday mornings, and the Red D Line, with steamers leaving New York on Wednesday, three times a month, and arriving in San Juan on the following Monday.

The minimum price for first-class passage, one way, on the faster steamers of the Puerto Rico Line is \$80; on the cabin steamers, \$40; on the Red D Line, \$50.

Between San Juan and Santo Domingo, there is a weekly steamer of the Bull Insular Line leaving San Juan on Sundays and Santo Domingo City on Mondays. First-class fare one way is \$15. The fast weekly steamers of the New York and Puerto Rico Line, leaving New York Thursdays, now go on to Santo Domingo City from San Juan, thus establishing additional communications between Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo. The round trip to Santo Domingo may be made in three days, the voyage each way being only fifteen to twenty hours.

The Bull Insular Line maintains a passenger service every twenty-one days between San Juan and Baltimore and vice-versa, the passage ranging from \$60 to \$85. A Bull Insular Line steamer leaves San Juan for St. Thomas and St. Croix every Thursday night, arriving at San Juan on return trip Sunday morning. First-class fare from San Juan to St. Thomas is \$8 and to St. Croix, \$10. Excursion rate, round trip, is \$16.

There is a regular fortnightly service to Jamaica and Cuba by the Cuban Line and an irregular passenger service by freight steamers of several lines.

Between San Juan and La Guayra, Venezuela, the port of Caracas, the Red D Line has three steamers a month; the Spanish Line, one steamer a month. First-class fare is from \$25 to \$45. The sailing time is about forty hours.

There is a monthly United States transport service between Puerto Rico and Panama carrying mail and offering passenger accommodations to a limited number of government employees.

Colombia, Panama, and other countries of tropical America may be reached weekly by taking the Red D or the Spanish Line to Curaçao, Dutch West Indies or La Guayra, Venezuela, where frequent steamers from Europe call en route to Panama and the West.

Haiti is reached from Puerto Rico either by the all-water route, steamers calling generally at Jamaica or Santo Domingo en route, or by boat to Santo Domingo City and thence by automobile across the Dominican Republic, to Port-au-Prince, a two-hundred-mile trip, made in one to two days.

During the winter season (January to April) a large number of tourist ships call at San Juan. It is sometimes possible to reach other West Indian and South American ports more quickly by these steamers than by the regular lines.

There are several lines of steamers, French, Dutch, Spanish, and German, which

connect Europe with the West Indies, Venezuela, and Mexico. These steamers call at San Juan, generally on both their westward and eastward trips. The fare between European ports and Puerto Rico by these lines is considerably lower than that by way of New York, the usual route taken.

AIRPLANE SERVICE

Regular airplane mail and passenger service is maintained by the Pan American Airways between San Juan, Santo Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, and the United States. Planes leave San Juan on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week, reaching New York in twenty-three hours. An additional line has been established between Puerto Rico and Trinidad to most of the leading countries in South America, reaching as far as Chile and Argentina.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The first term begins October 5, 1936; the second, February 1, 1937. The session ends May 21, 1937. Each term is approximately sixteen weeks.

Registration for scheduled courses in either term may be made up to the dates of opening, but it is advisable to make application at least a month in advance. Application for special work in any department of the School may be made at any time.

The library, laboratories, and administrative offices will be open throughout the year except possibly for a brief period in the late summer for necessary renovation.

FELLOWSHIPS

A gift has made possible the creation of the Bailey K. Ashford Fellowship in tropical medicine. A fund of \$10,000 has been given the School for this purpose, the income of which is to be used as a prize for meritorious work in tropical medicine or to support a fellowship for special research in this field. A committee has been appointed by the Special Board of Trustees to administer this fund.

DEPARTMENTAL STATEMENTS

The various courses which appear under the different departmental statements are planned for the graduate student having had previous satisfactory training in the biological sciences and for graduates in medicine and public health. Elementary instruction in these sciences will not be offered. Candidates presenting themselves as applicants for graduate instruction will be required to satisfy the instructor in the course or courses, in which they desire to enroll, that they are prepared to go on with graduate work.

Individual instruction is offered by the experimental method as well as through assigned reading, practical field work and personal contact with the instructor. In special courses the formal lecture method of instruction will be employed.

BACTERIOLOGY

Associate Professor: P. MORALES OTERO.

Instructor: A. POMALES LEBRON.

Assistant: L. M. GONZÁLEZ.

Technician: A. LUGO.

Tropical Medicine 1—General medical bacteriology and immunology. 5 points
First Term. Professor MORALES OTERO.

Individual instruction by experimental methods, assigned readings, seminars, and practical work in bacteriology and immunology.

Prerequisite: A course in general bacteriology.

Tropical Medicine 2a—Bacteriology as applied to tropical medicine. 3 points
Second Term. Professor MORALES OTERO.

Course of lectures, laboratory exercises, assigned readings, and practical demonstrations in the bacteriology of tropical diseases.

Prerequisite: A course in medical bacteriology.

Tropical Medicine 3a—Bacteriology as applied to hygiene and medicine. 3 points
Second Term. Professor MORALES OTERO.

Systematic instruction and practical training in bacteriology as applied to hygiene and medicine.

Prerequisite: *Bacteriology 1* or equivalent.

Tropical Medicine 4a—Research in problems of bacteriology, infection, immunity, and immuno-chemistry. 4 to 10 points
Second Term. Given under the direction of the staff.

Prerequisite: *Tropical Medicine 1* or its equivalent. Rating individually determined at the time of registration.

CHEMISTRY

Associate Professors: J. H. AXTMAYER, D. H. COOK.

Associate: L. G. HERNÁNDEZ.

Instructors: C. ASENJO, T. RIVERA.

Assistant: L. M. DALMAU.

Technician: J. VISSEPÓ.

The various courses offered in chemistry are planned for the graduate student

and for graduates in medicine and public health. They presuppose a good fundamental training in organic, quantitative, and biological chemistry. No student will be accepted for these courses without this basic training.

Tropical Medicine 8a—Food and nutrition. 3 points Second Term. Professors AXTMAYER, COOK, and Miss RIVERA.

This course is designed to give a broad survey of nutrition from the modern viewpoint, with special reference to tropical foods. Assigned reading, conferences, and reports familiarize the student with current literature.

Tropical Medicine 9-9a—Methods of food investigation. 3 points each term. Professors COOK, AXTMAYER, and Miss RIVERA.

Special emphasis on biological methods for vitamins. Individual instruction through conferences, assigned reading, and laboratory exercises.

Tropical Medicine 10-10a—Biochemical methods. 3 points each term. Mr. HERNÁNDEZ.

Newer methods of analysis of the blood, urine, and other body fluids.

Tropical Medicine 11-11a—Research in chemistry. 2 to 6 points each term. Professors COOK and AXTMAYER.

Students having passed satisfactorily *Tropical Medicine 8a* and *Tropical Medicine 9* or equivalents may be accepted for research in chemistry after conference with the instructor in charge.

MYCOLOGY

Assistant Professor: A. L. CARRIÓN.

Associate: E. GARCÍA CABRERA.

Technician: M. SILVA.

Tropical Medicine 4—Tropical mycology. 3 points First Term. Professor CARRIÓN.

Laboratory exercises, assigned reading, and case demonstration of infection by pathogenic fungi.

Tropical Medicine 4a—Research in tropical mycology. 2 to 6 points Second Term. Professor CARRIÓN.

PARASITOLOGY

Professor: G. W. BACHMAN.

Assistant Professor: W. A. HOFFMAN.

Technicians: J. L. JANER, J. OLIVER GONZÁLEZ.

The courses which are given in the Department of Parasitology are planned for graduate students, who have had satisfactory training in the biologic sciences, and for graduates in medicine and public health. Candidates applying for graduate instruction must satisfy the instructor in charge of the course that they are prepared to do graduate work.

Tropical Medicine 12—Helminthology. 3 points First Term. Professor HOFFMAN.

Conferences and practical exercises in laboratory and field covering the parasitic worms of man commonly found in the tropics.

Tropical Medicine 13a—Immunology of parasites. 2 points Second Term. Professor BACHMAN.

A lecture, conference, and laboratory course dealing with the nature and mechanisms of immunity as applied to animal parasites. Open to qualified students by arrangement with instructor.

Tropical Medicine 14a—Medical entomology. 2 points Second Term. Professor HOFFMAN.

Conferences and demonstrations covering the important vectors concerned in the transmission of human diseases.

Tropical Medicine 15a—Parasitology. 3 points Second Term. Professors BACHMAN and HOFFMAN.

This course is intended to give a general survey of the field of medical zoölogy. The course is divided into three parts covering, in a practical way, medical entomology, helminthology, and protozoölogy.

Tropical Medicine 16—Protozoölogy. 3 points First Term. Professor BACHMAN.

This course deals with the structure, classification, life cycle, and pathology of human pathogenic protozoa. Methods of diagnosis are emphasized in the laboratory.

Tropical Medicine 17-17a—Research in protozoölogy, helminthology, and entomology. 3 to 6 points each term. Professors BACHMAN and HOFFMAN.

This course is open to qualified students and to graduates in medicine who wish to prepare for research or advanced training in the field of medical zoölogy. Through the coöperation of the Department of Health of Puerto Rico opportunities for field work are available.

PATHOLOGY

Professor: F. J. HERNÁNDEZ.

Assistant Professor: E. KOPPISCH.

Associate: C. KRAKOWER.

Technicians: R. DE LANO, A. HERNÁNDEZ, A. PURAS.

Tropical Medicine 5-5a—Tropical pathology. 3 points each term. Professor KOPPISCH.

Individual instruction through conferences, laboratory exercises, and autopsies. Emphasis is placed on the commoner infections of the tropics. Courses are correlated with clinical studies. Only students with medical training are admitted.

Tropical Medicine 6-6a—Clinico-pathological conferences. 1 point each term. Professor KOPPISCH and members of the clinical staff.

Case studies and correlation of clinical and autopsy findings. Demonstration of gross and microscopic sections of autopsy and surgical specimens.

Tropical Medicine 7-7a—Research in pathology. 2 to 6 points each term.

Tropical Medicine 8—Clinical pathology. 4 points First Term. Departmental staffs.

The course is open to qualified students and graduates in medicine, who wish to prepare for practical routine laboratory work. The course covers laboratory work in the fields of bacteriology, parasitology, biochemistry, and hematology.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Professor: A. FERNÓS ISERN.

Associate Professor: R. J. SIFRE.

Assistant Professor: G. C. PAYNE.

Associate: O. G. COSTA MANDRY.

Instructors: A. ARBONA, J. V. DÁVILA, E. GARRIDO MORALES, J. RODRÍGUEZ PASTOR.

Tropical Medicine 23—Public health administration. 2 points First Term.
Professor FERNÓS ISERN and staff.

Course includes lectures, conferences, and tours of inspection. Emphasis placed on problems associated with tropical living conditions.

Tropical Medicine 24a—Public health engineering. 2 points Second Term.
Mr. DÁVILA.

Lectures, demonstrations, tours of inspection, with special reference to problems of water supply and purification, sewage and garbage disposal, milk supply, etc.

Tropical Medicine 25a—Public health laboratory methods. 2 points Second Term. Dr. COSTA MANDRY.

Systematic instruction and practical training in the commoner tests used in the tropics.

Tropical Medicine 26a—Communicable diseases. 2 points Second Term. Professor FERNÓS ISERN and staff.

Lectures and field demonstrations upon the commoner communicable diseases of the tropics, including malaria, leprosy, plague, yaws, and tuberculosis, with emphasis upon preventive measures.

Tropical Medicine 27-27a—Rural sanitation with reference to uncinariasis. 1 to 2 points each term. Professor PAYNE.

Practical work in field and laboratory with opportunity to follow methods and results of intensive campaign against uncinariasis.

Tropical Medicine 28-28a—Malaria and malaria prevention. 1 to 2 points each term. Dr. ARBONA.

Surveys, field demonstrations of preventive measures, and laboratory exercises including study of mosquitoes.

Tropical Medicine 29—Tropical epidemiology. 2 points First Term. Dr. GARRIDO MORALES.

Lectures with demonstrations in health units, and in the field.

Tropical Medicine 30-30a—Research in public health and communicable diseases. 2 to 6 points each term. Professor FERNÓS ISERN and staff.

Special opportunities for field studies.

TROPICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Clinical Professors: J. S. BELAVAL, J. DEL TORO.

Associate Professors: F. G. IRWIN, R. M. SUÁREZ.

Assistant Professor: J. A. PONS.

Associates: R. RODRÍGUEZ MOLINA, G. RUIZ CESTERO, J. SUÁREZ.

Instructors: H. P. COLMORE, J. NOYA BENÍTEZ, A. SERRA.

Tropical Medicine 18-18a—Clinics in tropical medicine. 1 point each term. Department staff.

Clinical conferences and demonstrations covering the commoner diseases of the tropics.

Tropical Medicine 19-19a—Bedside instruction in tropical diseases. 2 to 4 points each term.

Wards of the University Hospital, San Juan. Professors BELAVAL, DEL TORO, SUÁREZ, and others.
Wards of the Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce.

Tropical Medicine 20-20a—Dispensary service and out-patient clinics. 2 to 4 points each term. Department staff.

University Hospital, San Juan; Presbyterian Hospital, Santurce; and Department of Health.

Tropical Medicine 21-21a—Research in tropical medicine and surgery. 2 to 6 points each term.

Clinical and laboratory facilities are offered in the University Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, and other coöperating hospitals under the direction of the staffs of the respective institutions.

Tropical Medicine 22-22a—Seminars and clinics. 1 point each term. Professor BELAVAL and staff.

Weekly evening meetings for progress reports by staff and students, reviews of current literature, and presentation of clinics.

For further information apply to

THE DIRECTOR,
SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE,
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

1926-1927

Félix Alfaro Díaz	San Juan, P. R.	Antonio Mayoral	Ponce, P. R.
Manuel B. Berríos	Yabucoa, P. R.	Pablo Morales Otero	San Juan, P. R.
Ramón Berríos Berdecia	Guayama, P. R.	Ramón C. Ruiz Nazario	San Juan, P. R.
Jorge Bird	Río Piedras, P. R.	Ilia María Ortiz	Río Piedras, P. R.
Alice M. B. Burke	San Juan, P. R.	Gonzalo Palacios de Borao	Valencia, Spain
Arturo L. Carrión	San Juan, P. R.	Rafael Pérez Porrata	San Juan, P. R.
O. Costa Mandry	San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Pujadas Díaz	San Juan, P. R.
Jorge V. Dávila	San Juan, P. R.	Luis García de Quevedo	San Juan, P. R.
César Domínguez	Humacao, P. R.	José Rodríguez Pastor	San Juan, P. R.
Frances B. Floore	Río Piedras, P. R.	Fructuoso Sánchez	Carolina, P. R.
David I. Frankel	Boston, Massachusetts	Gurbax Singh Sant	Amritsar, Punjab, India
Abel de Juan	San Juan, P. R.	Américo Serra	San Juan, P. R.
Francisco J. Hernández	San Juan, P. R.	Eurípides Silva	San Juan, P. R.
Rafael Angel Marín	San Juan, P. R.	Jenaro Suárez	San Juan, P. R.
Ezequiel Martínez Rivera	Río Piedras, P. R.		

1927-1928

Ángeles Apellániz	San Juan, P. R.	Georgia O'Reilly	Río Piedras, P. R.
Manuel B. Berríos	Yabucoa, P. R.	Rafael Pérez Porrata	San Juan, P. R.
L. M. Boyers	Berkeley, California	Américo Pomales	San Juan, P. R.
Alice M. B. Burke	San Juan, P. R.	Grace Powers	Río Piedras, P. R.
Arturo L. Carrión	San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Pujadas Díaz	San Juan, P. R.
Oscar G. Costa Mandry	San Juan, P. R.	Trinita Rivera	Caguas, P. R.
César Domínguez	Humacao, P. R.	Rafael Rodríguez Molina	San Juan, P. R.
Fernando Figueredo	San Juan, P. R.	José Rodríguez Pastor	San Juan, P. R.
Francisco Landrón	San Juan, P. R.	Ramón C. Ruiz Nazario	San Juan, P. R.
Rita R. Lang	Río Piedras, P. R.	Elsie Van Rhyn	Río Piedras, P. R.
Rafael Angel Marín	San Juan, P. R.	Américo Serra	San Juan, P. R.
Antonio Martínez Alvarez	San Juan, P. R.	Jacobo Simonet	Río Piedras, P. R.
Ezequiel Martínez Rivera	Río Piedras, P. R.	Jenaro Suárez	San Juan, P. R.
Antonio Mayoral	Ponce, P. R.	Luis Torres Díaz	Río Piedras, P. R.
Pablo Morales Otero	San Juan, P. R.	Marcelino T. Viduya	Trujillo Alto, P. R.

The following students in medicine were admitted for special work in the field and laboratory during the summer of 1927:

Ignacio Bird	Fajardo, P. R.	Juan A. Pons	San Juan, P. R.
George S. Lambert	New York, New York	Angel Vando	San Juan, P. R.

1928-1929

Félix Alfaro Díaz	San Juan, P. R.	Enrique Koppisch	Aguadilla, P. R.
Jenaro Barreras	Caguas, P. R.	José C. Landrón	San Juan, P. R.
Alice M. B. Burke	San Juan, P. R.	José Plá	Arecibo, P. R.
Julia Cámara	Bayamón, P. R.	Américo Pomales	San Juan, P. R.
Arturo L. Carrión	San Juan, P. R.	Juan A. Pons	San Juan, P. R.
Jorge V. Dávila	San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Pujadas Díaz	San Juan, P. R.
G. B. Dowling, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N.	Washington, D. C.	Rafael Rodríguez Molina	San Juan, P. R.
V. Hernández Usera, Lieut. U. S. N.	Washington, D. C.	M. W. Shahane Poona City (Bombay), India	
Mario Juliá	Río Piedras, P. R.	Jacobo Simonet	Río Piedras, P. R.
		Jenaro Suárez	San Juan, P. R.
		Luis Torres Díaz	Río Piedras, P. R.

1929-1930

Julia Cámara	Bayamón, P. R.	Ada A. Blanco	San Juan, P. R.
Joseph V. Dormal	Brussels, Belgium	Margaret Douglass	New York, New York
George B. Dowling	Washington, D. C.	David E. García	San Juan, P. R.

¹ Registered at the beginning of the Second Term.

¹ Carmen Ginorio	San Juan, P. R.	Américo Pomales	San Juan, P. R.
Manuel Gorbea Plá	Arecibo, P. R.	Juan A. Pons	San Juan, P. R.
Anita Horton	Mayaguez, P. R.	Trinita Rivera	San Juan, P. R.
Fernando de Juan	San Juan, P. R.	¹ R. Rodríguez Molina	San Juan, P. R.
¹ Güena E. Lewis	Río Piedras, P. R.	Jacobo Simonet	Río Piedras, P. R.
¹ Rita R. Lang	San Juan, P. R.	Luis Torres Díaz	Río Piedras, P. R.
¹ Alice Miller	San Juan, P. R.	Luis de la Vega	San Juan, P. R.

The following students in medicine were admitted for special work in the field and laboratory during the summer of 1930:

Svasti Daengsvang	Bangkok, Siam	Narayanan Krishnan Tampi	Trivandrum, India
Pablo I. de Jesús	Philippine Islands	Pattaweed Govindan G. Unnithan	Madras, India
Saul Jarcho	New York, New York		
Maurice Le Fleur	Republic of Haiti		
Rafael Angel Marín	New York, New York		

1930-1931

Ada A. Blanco	San Juan, P. R.	Alice E. Miller	San Juan, P. R.
Jorge V. Dávila	San Juan, P. R.	Angel M. Pesquera	San Juan, P. R.
Manuel García Estrada	San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Pujadas Díaz	San Juan, P. R.
Pedro Gil	San Juan, P. R.	Luz María Ramos	San Juan, P. R.
Ramón Mellado Parsons	San Juan, P. R.	John E. Stumberg	Baltimore, Maryland

1931-1932

Américo Pomales	San Juan, P. R.	² Hildrus Poindexter	Washington, D. C.
Raul Quirós	Río Piedras, P. R.	² Ignacio Bird	Rochester, New York
² Schuyler Bradt	New York, New York	² Lucy Bird	Rochester, New York
Charis Gould	New York, New York	M. Pujadas Díaz	San Juan, P. R.
A. Martínez Alvarez	San Juan, P. R.	Belén del Valle	San Juan, P. R.
Silvia (4) Silva	Ponce, P. R.	Luz Dalmau	San Juan, P. R.

1932-1933

Olga Ortiz	Río Piedras, P. R.	John Duffield	Oxford, England
M. Pujadas Díaz	San Juan, P. R.	Charis Gould	New York, New York
A. Martínez Alvarez	San Juan, P. R.	Josefina Velázquez	San Juan, P. R.
Amanda Hoff	New York, New York	Trinita Rivera	San Juan, P. R.

1933-1934

Conrado Asenjo	San Juan, P. R.	Rafael Maldonado	San Juan, P. R.
Jorge V. Dávila	Santurce, P. R.	Georgia O'Reilly	San Juan, P. R.
Miguel F. Godreau	Salinas, P. R.	Manuel Pujadas Díaz	Santurce, P. R.
Charis Gould	New York, New York	Jesús M. Rodríguez	Cayey, P. R.
Kathleen Kinnaman	Santurce, P. R.	Elías C. Segarra	Humacao, P. R.
Francisco Landrón	San Juan, P. R.	Mercedes Vicente	San Juan, P. R.
Rita R. Lang	Río Piedras, P. R.		

1934-1935

María Alsina	Río Piedras, P. R.	Petra A. Pagán Colón	Río Piedras, P. R.
Conrado Asenjo	San Juan, P. R.	Jorge V. Dávila	San Juan, P. R.
Selenia Carrión	Río Piedras, P. R.	Ana Rosa Freire	Río Piedras, P. R.
Rosa M. Cesari	Río Piedras, P. R.	Isabel M. Gelabert	Río Piedras, P. R.
Carmen Ana Cintrón	Río Piedras, P. R.	Luis M. González	Río Piedras, P. R.

¹Registered at the beginning of the Second Term.

²These students were admitted for special work in the field and laboratory during the summer of 1932.

Antonio Guijarro	San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Pujadas Díaz	Santurce, P. R.
Luisa Iglesias	Río Piedras, P. R.	Carlos F. Rivera Lugo	Río Piedras, P. R.
Guillermo Jordán	Río Piedras, P. R.	Georgina Rodríguez Colón	Santurce, P. R.
Nellie M. Kolb	Río Piedras, P. R.	Lucila Rodríguez	Río Piedras, P. R.
Francisco Landrón	San Juan, P. R.	Ramón Ruiz Nazario	San Juan, P. R.
D. O. Maharajh	Trinidad, B. W. I.	Dolores M. Santana	Río Piedras, P. R.
Pedro M. Maldonado Pérez, ...	Río Piedras, P. R.	Carmen Emilia Sánchez	Aguada, P. R.
Clara A. Montalvo	Río Piedras, P. R.	Herminia Soegaard	Río Piedras, P. R.
Ligia Noya	Río Piedras, P. R.	Julia Torres	Río Piedras, P. R.
María Luisa Oms	Maricao, P. R.	Luz M. Vilaríño	Río Piedras, P. R.
Manuel Felipe Pimentel Imbert	Santo Domingo, R. D.	A. M. Walcott	Río de Janeiro, Brazil
Israel Planell	Río Piedras, P. R.	Lydia E. Zapater	Río Piedras, P. R.

1935-1936

María Mercedes Alonso	Río Piedras, P. R.	J. Rivera Otero	Hato Rey, P. R.
Blanca J. Arce	Río Piedras, P. R.	Sergio S. Peña	Humacao, P. R.
Conrado Asenjo	San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Felipe Pimentel Imbert	Ciudad Trujillo, R. D.
Grace Bauer	Nanking, China	Manuel Pujadas Díaz	San Juan, P. R.
Julia Denoyers	San Juan, P. R.	Estelia Ramírez Agrait	Mayaguez, P. R.
Elisa Díaz González	Río Piedras, P. R.	Félix M. Reyes	Río Piedras, P. R.
Ana Rosa Freire	Río Piedras, P. R.	Ramón A. Ríos Algarín	Naguabo, P. R.
Juan Salvador Gallart	Ciudad Trujillo, R. D.	Carmen Emilia Sánchez	Río Piedras, P. R.
Gracia Nadal	Río Piedras, P. R.		

The following students in medicine were admitted for special work in the field and laboratory during the summer of 1936:

William Fischbach	Cincinnati, Ohio	Calvin Warner	Cincinnati, Ohio
Kenneth Hausfeld	Cincinnati, Ohio	Armine T. Wilson	Cincinnati, Ohio
Homer Kohler	Cincinnati, Ohio		

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